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# Better Marketing



## Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements

• • AGRICULTURAL • ADJUSTMENT • ADMINISTRATION • •

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### FOUR AREAS CONSIDER MARKETING AGREEMENT PROGRAMS TO REGULATE INTERSTATE LOW-GRADE POTATO SHIPMENTS

Public hearings on four proposed marketing agreements designed to increase returns to potato growers in commercial late producing areas in nine States have been completed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The agreements as considered at the hearings are identical and would apply to four producing areas: (1) Maine; (2) Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin; (3) Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming; and (4) Idaho. These States shipped approximately 124,400 carloads of potatoes, or 86 percent, of the total carlot shipments in 1936 from the 18 commercial late potato producing States.

The hearings were held on August 24 at Denver, Colo., Waupaca, Wis., and Caribou, Maine; on August 25 at Scotts Bluff, Nebr.; on August 26 at Princeton, Minn.; on August 27 at Idaho Falls, Idaho; and on August 28 at Twin Falls, Idaho, Grand Forks, N. Dak., and Cadillac, Mich.

#### Regulate Low Grades

The program under the agreements would make it possible to prohibit the shipment of culls in interstate commerce and provide for limitations, if desirable, upon the shipment of other low grades of potatoes. In addition, Federal-State inspection would be required of all shipments from the four areas.

The unusually large crop of potatoes forecast for this year already has depressed prices to growers. Potato producers in commercial intermediate producing areas have received this season as little as 40 cents per bushel as compared with \$1.24 per bushel in 1936 and an average of \$1.09 per bushel during the 10-year period 1919-28. The estimated 1937 crop is 402,537,000 bushels, 72,540,000 bushels greater than the 1936 crop and 30,422,000 bushels greater than the average production of the 5 years, 1928-32.

#### Would Be Up to Growers

If in the light of the testimony presented at the hearings the Secretary of Agriculture tentatively approves the potato agreements, they will be submitted to the industry in the respective areas for final consideration. The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a referendum among growers in the area covered by a marketing agreement. If it is determined that two-thirds of the growers approve, the Secretary of Agriculture may issue an order making the provisions of the marketing agreement applicable to all handlers of the commodity in the area.

The referendum among growers would be conducted in the four areas at the

time the tentatively approved agreements are submitted to handlers for signature.

Each of the proposed agreements provides for administration by a control committee consisting of growers and shippers named by the Secretary of

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### 10 MILK DEALERS SUED ON FALL RIVER ORDER

#### Injunction Sought Against Handlers to Halt Violations of Federal Order in Marketing Area

Permanent injunctions to restrain 10 handlers of milk in the Fall River, Mass., marketing area from violating the provisions of the order in effect in that market have been applied for in three Federal district courts.

The handlers against whom the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is seeking to obtain injunctions are: The Lyndonville Creamery Association, Lyndonville, Vt., which is being sued in the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont; Joseph Martineau, Tiverton, R. I., being sued in the Rhode Island district court; Julia C. Amaral; Manuel C. Cabeceras; Odilon Charest, doing business under the trade name of O. Charest & Son Dairy; Manuel Coray, doing business as Manuel Coray & Sons; Alfred Governo, doing business as the Maplewood Dairy; Arthur C. Guimond; and John Martin and Julio Olivera, doing business as the Somerset Dairy, all of Fall River, being sued in the Massachusetts district court.

The purpose of the order for the Fall River marketing area, which extends into Rhode Island, is to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions with a view to improving returns to milk producers supplying that area. The order on May 1, 1936, succeeded a program which had been in effect since 1934

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### CORPORATION OFFERS TO BUY CANNED TOMATOES

#### Price Improvement for Growers Sought Through Purchase Plan Comes Following Announcement

Efforts to improve selling conditions and returns to tomato growers are being made through purchases of limited quantities of canned tomatoes by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Canners who buy tomatoes from growers on an open-market price basis have been invited to make offers to supply 500,000 cases at a price of 50 cents per dozen No. 2 cans. Since August 20, when the announcement of the purchase program was made, the price paid to growers of tomatoes for canning has improved. Up to the end of August, the Corporation had received no offers of canned tomatoes from canners.

The latest crop report indicated that 2,191,700 tons of tomatoes would be available for canning this year. This is a record supply, exceeding by nearly 70 percent the 1928-32 average of 1,293,200 tons. The 1936 production of 1,987,500 tons was the largest up to that date, and the 1935 production was 1,700,200 tons.

The canned tomato program was designed to improve prices to growers of tomatoes for canning. At the time the program was announced tomatoes were selling at some points in Maryland and Virginia for as low as \$6 per ton at the factory, which is lower than any previous season's average. Prices to growers for the past 2 years averaged \$12.85 per ton.

Canners whose offers are accepted by the Corporation will be required to purchase from growers a quantity of tomatoes equivalent to the amount they sell to the Corporation, and to pay the producers at least \$9 per ton for all tomatoes purchased during the period of their contract with the Corporation.

Up to the last week of August a total of 50,000 cases of canned tomatoes from the 1936 crop was bought. The canned tomatoes purchased in Utah were accepted by the Corporation on the basis of 87½ cents per dozen of No. 2½ cans, with a provision that direct benefits from the purchase program would be reflected to growers on their 1937 crop.

The canned tomatoes bought are being turned over to the State relief agencies of various States for distribution to the needy and unemployed on relief rolls for prompt consumption so as not to interfere with regular commercial sales.





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BETTER MARKETING is issued as a means of communicating to workers and cooperators of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements information relative to the Division's activities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related Acts

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATHAN KOENIG • *Editor* • BETTER MARKETING

## POTATO AGREEMENTS

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Agriculture from nominations made by growers and handlers.

The proposed agreements do not provide for prorating shipments. They provide that if market conditions make it desirable, interstate shipments of potatoes less than 1½ inches in diameter and potatoes grading lower than U. S. No. 1 size A may be limited.

### Areas Included

The potato production area in the proposed marketing agreement in Maine includes 5 counties—Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo.

The proposed Central States agreement includes all counties in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and 17 counties in North Dakota—Towner, Cavalier, Pembina, Pierce, Benson, Ramsey, Walsh, Nelson, Grand Forks, Wells, Eddy, Foster, Steele, Traill, Barnes, Cass, and Richland.

The proposed Western States agreement includes 14 counties in Colorado—Weld, Morgan, Larimer, Pitkin, Eagle, Garfield, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Costilla, Alamosa, Conejos, Saguache, and Rio Grande; 11 counties in Nebraska—Sioux, Dawes, Sheridan, Cherry, Merrill, Box, Butte, Garden, Scotts Bluff, Banner, Kimball, and Cheyenne; and 4 counties in Wyoming—Goshen, Niobrara, Parke and Laramie.

The area included in the proposed agreement in Idaho consists of 34 counties—Adams, Valley, Lemhi, Washington, Fayette, Boise, Custer, Gem, Canyon, Ada, Elmore, Owyhee, Camas, Blaine, Butte, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, Cassia, Power, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Bonneville, Bingham, Banock, Caribou, Oneida, Franklin, and Bear Lake.

It is expected that the potato marketing agreement program, if put into effect, would be supplemented by continued purchases of surplus potatoes for relief distribution and diversion of surplus potatoes from normal trade channels to other uses, such as for starch manufacturing.

### Surplus Potatoes For Relief

Purchases of surplus potatoes are being made by the Federal Surplus

Commodities Corporation, which has extended buying operations into New Jersey and the Long Island area of New York.

Buying in these areas began after completion of similar operations in the early producing regions of Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Oklahoma, California, Maryland, and Kansas, and also in the terminal markets of New York and Philadelphia. A total of 296,389 sacks, each containing 100 pounds, and 297,990 barrels of potatoes were diverted from normal trade channels for relief distribution. Purchases in New Jersey and Long Island up to the end of August totaled 65,100 sacks.

The surplus potatoes purchased under these programs are turned over to the various State relief agents for distribution among the needy and unemployed for prompt consumption, and care is taken to see that they do not reenter commercial channels in competition with legitimate trade.

## TEXAS CITRUS PROGRAM COMMITTEES ARE NAMED

### Selection by Secretary of Agriculture Made From Nominations Submitted by Growers and Shippers

Members and alternate members of the growers' industry committee and the shippers' marketing committee under the marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of citrus fruit grown in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties in Texas have been named by the Secretary of Agriculture from nominations submitted to him by the industry.

The marketing agreement and order provide for a growers' industry committee consisting of 12 members and their alternates to be selected on a district basis and for a shippers' marketing committee consisting of 7 members and their alternates. Both committees have authority under the marketing agreement program to make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for the regulation of shipments on the basis of volume or by grades and sizes as a means of improving marketing conditions and returns to growers.

### Committees Named

The growers' industry committee members and their alternates are: Mission district—F. B. Holland, Mission, member, and Willard Ferguson, Mission, alternate; Sharyland district—J. Q. Henry, Mission, member, and Charles J. Volz, Mission, alternate; McAllen district—Chrest Thompson, McAllen, member, and L. P. Leonard, McAllen, alternate; Edinburg district—Rose R. Carter, Edinburg, member, and H. C. Aderhold, Edinburg, alternate; Pharr San Juan-Alamo district—Joe B. Atkinson, San Juan, member, and O. W. Carlson, Alamo, alternate; Donna-Weslaco district—R. G. Shelley, Donna, member, and George E. Bell, Donna, alternate;

## Hearing Considered Amendments To Walnut Marketing Agreement

Amendments to the marketing agreement and order in effect for the Pacific coast walnut industry were considered at a public hearing held August 23 in Berkeley, Calif. One of the amendments would modify the percentage of unshelled merchantable walnuts that may be sold in domestic commercial channels under the program.

The walnut control board, which administers the agreement and order, has recommended 65 percent as the salable percentage of the merchantable crop for the year beginning September 1, 1937.

The agreement and order provide for the determination each year of the salable percentage of the merchantable crop upon the basis of carry-over, forecasts of production, and estimated current consumption.

This year's production of merchantable walnuts will reach the all-time high record of 1,025,000 bags, according to estimates by the control board. The largest production of merchantable walnuts before this year was 904,000 bags in 1935. The production last year was 677,000 bags and the average production for the 5-year period 1932-36 was 720,000 bags.

The walnut control board recently estimated that the September 1 carry-over of merchantable walnuts would be 12,636 bags and that 609,000 bags would be consumed during the marketing year beginning September 1, 1937.

The walnut industry in California, Oregon, and Washington has had a marketing agreement program in effect since the latter part of 1933. Under the provisions of this program, the industry is in position to improve marketing conditions through the regulation of supplies marketed.

Mercedes district—B. F. Byers, Mercedes, member, and Lee H. Kidder, Mercedes, alternate; Raymondville district—J. B. Chambers, Jr., Raymondville, member, and A. C. Ware, Raymondville, alternate; La Feria district—J. R. Adams, La Feria, member, and C. D. McCoy, La Feria, alternate; Harlingen district—B. F. Barnes, Harlingen, member, and Charles E. Barber, San Benito, alternate; San Benito district—H. T. Looney, Los Fresnos, member, and Frank L. Duncan, San Benito, alternate; Brownsville district—L. D. Lloyd, Brownsville, member, and W. H. Berry, Brownsville, alternate.

The shippers' marketing committee members and their alternates are: Frank L. Hall, Weslaco, member, and J. N. Hager, Weslaco, alternate; G. O. McDaniel, Edinburg, member, and A. L. Cramer, Elsa, alternate; Hugh William, Weslaco, member, and T. M. Melden, Mission, alternate; Arthur Beckwith, San Juan, member, and Clay Everhard, Pharr, alternate; Henry Whittenburg, McAllen, member, and D. W. Cott, Mission, alternate; John Burkhart, Alamo, member, and William Cloughley, Alamo, alternate; and C. D. Kirk, San Benito, member, and J. R. Paxton, Mercedes, alternate.



## A County Agent Views Marketing Agreements

*This is part of a radio talk by R. G. Burwell, county agent for Hidalgo County, Tex., delivered at the time when growers and shippers of citrus fruit in Texas had under consideration final action on a marketing agreement program which had been tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The marketing agreement and order providing for the program went into effect July 13, following signature of the agreement by handlers and approval of the issuance of the order by growers. It will be noted that Mr. Burwell urged no one to vote for the program or against it, but to study the facts carefully and then vote their convictions.*

A lot of folks are asking me how I stand on this citrus marketing agreement. Well, that's easy. It's just like religion—it will work if you work at it. The agreement is all right—it's the same kind that's working in California and Florida and they find 'em useful there—and if it isn't quite right in every particular it can be changed. No; the question is whether the citrus growers of the valley are ready for a marketing agreement. If they are not, the best plan in the world will fail.

So that's my answer. Folks are always making it tough on the county agent, asking him how he stands on this or that. We get put on the spot plenty. This is one time you growers are on the spot. The Government is offering you a program that will work if you make it work, and if you don't intend to get right back of it and make it work—you'd better let it alone, because it will fail on your hands in spite of everything.

### A Job Ahead

I'm afraid—and all the triple A men on the job are, too—that we may stampe ourselves into this agreement with the idea of getting big results right from the start. You see we've got a man-sized job. Nothing like it in the world before, because the world never had so much grapefruit before. We've got the job of getting the world to buy more and more grapefruit at prices that will let us live and pay our debts. That's a big order, if you stop to think about it. We're not going to get on top of it this year or next. There isn't any easy way out, and there isn't any one way out. This marketing agreement, if we are determined to make it work, can just give us a start, but it can't turn the whole trick.

In studying the marketing agreement, however, keep in mind that the idea is to regulate how fast the crop moves to market, and what sizes and grades of fresh fruit will go. The thing aims to give the industry—and that means every grower—the benefit of the highest possible average price for the season. The game is to make the total return for all the crop as high as possible.

The kind of agreement we've got up for a vote in the valley is based on 4 years' experience in marketing-agreement work. It may not be the last word in marketing agreements, but what it lacks we can build into it as we go along.

### No "Magic Carpet"

But get me straight. This agreement won't do everything. If you have an idea the agreement program will guarantee that you can sell all your fruit whenever you please for what you would consider a good price—the agreement just can't do that. The agreement is not a magic carpet you can ride to prosperity.

I've said that I think the citrus marketing agreement will help the valley

citrus industry if the people in the valley will take hold of it determined to make it work. Let me tell you just what I mean by that. To make it work every grower ought to study the agreement right now to understand what it can and what it cannot do. Every grower ought to vote his convictions when the time comes, and his vote ought to be based on an intelligent understanding of what the agreement is. No grower ought to vote either for or against the agreement on the basis of hearsay.

### Up to Growers

If we go into the agreement program growers can't sit back and dare the thing to work. People are apt to pass all kinds of laws, forget all about them, and then wonder why they don't work. No law is any good unless backed by public opinion, and it's the same with marketing agreements which have the force of law behind them. To make the agreement work, the growers of this valley must understand it, must not expect too much of it, must be patient with the program, must cooperate loyally with the Growers' Industry Committee, and must continually study and discuss the agreement in the different communities.

The American people don't like to be regulated, not even if they vote the regulations on themselves. Men will get irritated with this program. They will cuss it. Poisoned rumors will circulate about it. There will be charges that so-and-so has sold out. It will be said that the program is made to suit Florida. Whatever the price of citrus, some will claim that it would have been higher if there had been no agreement.

I warn you of these things because I know, and you know, that these things will be said. The growers of this valley have got to want this thing mighty bad to fight it through to success. It can be done if you are ready to pay the price of success. If you are not, if you still believe in fairies and Santa Claus, then this or any other workable program will disappoint you.

And so I say that in my judgment the citrus marketing agreement is good for this valley if the people understand it and make up their minds that they will make it work. I urge no one to vote for it or against it. I do urge all of you to come out to the meetings that are now being held in order that you may have the program explained to you. I urge that you obtain a copy of Ques-

## Boston Milk Order Amendments To Be Discussed at Hearings

Two public hearings, to consider proposed amendments to the order regulating the handling of milk in the Boston marketing area, will be held September 8 at Concord, N. H., and September 9 at Boston, Mass.

At the hearings consideration will be given to changing the minimum prices to be paid to milk producers during the fall and winter months; shortening the time limit for payments and reports under the milk marketing pool; and clarifying several other provisions of the marketing agreement and order.

## Needy in 28 States Get Surplus Fish from Corporation's Program

More than 12,000,000 pounds of fish, bought by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in a program authorized by Congress to relieve a serious surplus situation in the fishing industry have been supplied to 28 States for the use of the needy and unemployed persons on relief rolls.

The fish were bought at a cost slightly in excess of \$615,000. The purchases consisted almost entirely of frozen, smoked, and salted types of fish, and were made on the basis of offers submitted by dealers in 11 States, including Florida, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington.

The purchase program was conducted under authority of Public No. 15, approved March 5, 1937, which authorized the Corporation to buy surplus fish for relief distribution up to June 3. Through Public Resolution 22, approved April 12, 1937, the Corporation was authorized to use not in excess of \$1,000,000 of funds available to it for the purpose of the program.

## MILK DEALERS SUED

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following its approval by the great majority of producers. When a referendum was held in 1936, more than 85 percent of the farmers expressed themselves in favor of the current plan. Producer approval of the order was again indicated this year when virtually 86 percent of the producers voted in favor of minor constructive amendments to the order.

Approximately 45 percent of the milk sold by all handlers in the Fall River area is produced in Rhode Island, and the remainder in Massachusetts. Certain handlers buy all their milk from producers in Rhode Island, certain others from Massachusetts producers, and the remainder buy from producers and handlers located in both States.

tions and Answers on the program, and study it carefully. After you have done these things I urge every one of you to vote your convictions.



## **Marketing Agreement and License for Colorado Vegetables Terminated**

The marketing agreement and license for shippers of fresh peas and cauliflower grown in Colorado, which were replaced in August 1936 by a marketing agreement and order, have been terminated.

Effective date of the termination of the earlier agreement and license was delayed in order to permit liquidation of the financial affairs of the control committee under the agreement.

## **Control Committee Is Named for Colorado Vegetable Program**

Members of the control committee and their alternates who, during the 1937 season, will administer the marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of fresh peas and cauliflower grown in Alamosa, Rio Grande, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, and Eagle Counties, Colo., have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The marketing agreement provides for a control committee consisting of 10 members; three members to represent handlers, three to represent cauliflower growers, and four to represent pea growers of whom two represent the San Luis Valley district, one the Wet Mountain Valley district, and one the Eagle Valley district.

The members and their alternates, selected by the Secretary of Agriculture from nominations submitted to him by the industry in accordance with provisions of the marketing agreement and order, are:

To represent handlers: C. S. Birken, Romeo, as member and C. E. Gylling, Alamosa, as alternate; William L. Thompson, Fort Garland, as member and W. G. Erickson, Monte Vista, as alternate; Elmer Hartner, Denver, as member and H. G. Armstrong, La Jara, as alternate.

To represent cauliflower growers: Ira Francis, Jaroso, as member and F. E. Yoshida, La Jara, as alternate; W. H. Lyckman, San Acacio, as member and James Sumida, Blanca, as alternate; J. J. Scheeter, Alamosa, as member and Ray Ineuye, La Jara, as alternate.

To represent pea growers of the San Luis Valley district: J. B. Gredig, Del Norte, as member and Frank Lohr, Del Norte, as alternate; G. C. Morris, La Jara, as member and James A. Reed, Alamosa, as alternate.

It is expected that the members and alternates on the committee who represented the pea growers of the Wet Mountain and Eagle Valley districts in the past season will continue to serve this season or until their successors are selected and qualified. The members and alternates now serving for these districts are: C. A. Kelso, Howard, as member and William Hoge, Hillside, as alternate to represent the Wet Mountain Valley district; G. A. Smith, Avon, as member and W. A. Cole, Avon, as alternate to represent the Eagle Valley district.

Any action of the control committee with respect to peas is taken by the members representing handlers and pea growers, while action with respect to cauliflower is taken by the members representing handlers and growers of cauliflower. Any action which would affect both commodities is taken by the entire membership.

A marketing agreement program for the fresh peas and cauliflower industries in the six Colorado counties has been in effect since 1935.

## **Amendments to Fort Wayne, Ind., Agreement Considered at Hearing**

Amendments to the marketing agreement regulating handling of milk in the Fort Wayne, Ind., marketing area, and the possible issuance of an order by the Secretary of Agriculture, were considered at a public hearing in Fort Wayne held jointly by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Indiana Milk Control Board, August 4.

The proposed amendments would delete the base-rating provisions of the marketing agreement, and provide a more detailed method of computing the announced blended price paid to producers for milk delivered during each delivery period. They also provide for two instead of three classes of milk, with a price for class 2 milk based on a formula of 92-score butter in the Chicago market plus 30 percent.

However, under the amendments, each handler could buy a quantity of class 2 milk equal to 10 percent of his class 1 milk, at a price based on the price of Chicago 92-score butter alone.

The amendments further provide that if any handler desires to pay to the market administrator the classification value of milk, the market administrator will accept such money and will make payment to the producers supplying milk to that handler.

## **Pamphlet Explains Provisions Of Marketing Agreement Act**

An explanation of the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 is contained in a publication entitled "Agricultural Marketing Programs" just issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Marketing Agreement Act, approved June 3, 1937, reenacts and amends the marketing agreement and order provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Under its provisions the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into marketing agreements and issue orders for the regulation of interstate handling of specified agricultural commodities in the dairy and fruit and vegetable fields.

The new publication which explains the Marketing Agreement Act may be obtained from the Division of Information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

## **WORK BEING CONTINUED ON NEW USES OF COTTON**

### **Additional Funds Are Allocated for Carrying on Program; More New Uses Being Sought**

An allotment of an additional \$100,000 has been made for the continuation of work in developing and expanding new uses of cotton. The program is under the supervision of the Marketing Section.

Previously, 8,500 bales of surplus cotton had been made available by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for experimental use of cotton fabric in highway construction, and the expenditure of about \$7,000 was authorized in March of this year for work in the development of other new uses for cotton.

### **New Uses Being Tested**

Under the new allotment, cotton will be furnished for the continuation of these demonstrations, and additional work will be carried on to develop eight proposed new uses of cotton, including the use of cotton fabric for construction of wind breaks to control soil blowing. The suggested use of cotton fabric to check sand and soil blowing is based on information received from the Soil Conservation Service.

A total of 22,500 square yards of cotton fabric will be used near Soda Springs, Idaho, in further testing the adaptability of the material as a reinforcement for asphalt-lined irrigation canals. This test will be made by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

Other new uses of cotton for testing are: As a reinforcing material for coverings on levees; as a covering or protective material on banks of dams and reservoirs; as a protective covering on seeded lawns and terraces; as a covering for cages or enclosures used for propagation of insect parasites; as a covering to prevent escape of insects from plants in storage and other possible sources of infestation; and as a covering for bales of cotton.

The new uses of cotton fabric previously included in the program, in addition to experimental use in highway construction, are: As a covering or reinforcing material for the sides of irrigation and drainage ditches; as a covering or reinforcing material for highway fills and cuts; as a protective covering for hives of bees; as a protective covering for fruits and vegetables during growing, ripening or curing processes; as covering for shading or protecting tree seedlings and shrubs during critical periods of growth; as a portable covering, hood or tent for use in fumigating, spraying or dusting trees, fruits, vegetables, vines and plants; as a covering or insulating material for permanent or semi-permanent structures; and as a membrane or reinforcing material in surfacing airport runways, roads, bridges, paths and walks.

In connection with this program, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is furnishing cotton, and cotton products, to Federal, State and local governmental agencies, and to colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations.